

## AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace current paragraph [0023] with the following amended paragraph:

[0023] The oleaginous fluid utilized in the emulsion compositions of the present invention may comprise any traditional oil-based fluids suitable for use in emulsions. The oleaginous fluid may be from a natural or synthetic source. Examples of suitable oleaginous fluids include diesel oils, crude oils, paraffin oils, mineral oils, low toxicity mineral oils, olefins, esters, amides, amines, synthetic oils such as polyolefins, polydiorganosiloxanes, siloxanes, organosiloxanes and combinations thereof, ethers, acetals, dialkylcarbonates, hydrocarbons and combinations thereof. Examples of suitable oleaginous fluids include those commercially available from Halliburton Energy Services, Inc., in Duncan, Oklahoma, under the tradenames “ACCOLADE™,” an internal olefin and ester blend invert emulsion base fluid, “PETROFREE®,” an ester based invert emulsion base fluid, “PETROFREE® LV,” an ester based invert emulsion base fluid, and “PETROFREE® S.F.,” an internal olefin based invert emulsion base fluid. Factors that determine what oleaginous fluid will be used in a particular application, include but are not limited to, cost and performance characteristics of the oleaginous fluid. An additional factor that may be considered is the polarity of the oleaginous fluid. For example, diesel oils are generally more polar than paraffin oils. Other factors that may be considered are environmental compatibility and regional drilling practices. For example, in North Sea applications, an ester or internal olefin (IO) may be preferred. In the Gulf of Mexico, applications may prefer to utilize “ACCOLADE™” or a low toxicity mineral oil. One skilled in the art with the benefit of this disclosure will be able to choose a suitable oleaginous fluid for a particular application in view of these considerations. In certain exemplary embodiments of the present invention, the oleaginous fluid may be crude oil.

Please replace current paragraph [0028] with the following amended paragraph:

[0028] In certain exemplary embodiments of the present invention, the emulsion facilitating particles may comprise polymers or combinations of polymers. Suitable polymers include, but are not limited to, homopolymers, copolymers, terpolymers, and hydrophobically modified copolymers. Examples of suitable commercially available polymers includes ALCOSPERSE® 747 (an ethylacrylate/methacrylic acid polymer of about 100,000 molecular weight hydrophobically modified with long chain fatty acid alcohol ethoxylates), and

ALCOQUEST® 747 (an ethylacrylate/methacrylic acid polymer of about 100,000 molecular weight hydrophobically modified with long chain fatty acid alcohol ethoxylates), available from Alco-Chemical, a group of Imperial Chemical Industries PLC, in Chattanooga, Tennessee. Polymers may be advantageous because of their availability, cost, and ease of handling.